

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN**

GREGORY PERKINS,

Plaintiff,

v.

CPT. CUSHING, CPT. SCHULTZ, LT.
LENNOYE, LT. MATUSHAK, JOHN
KIND, CHRIS STEVENS, LT.
ALBERTON and LT. VANLANDEN,

Defendants.

Case No. 24-CV-606-JPS

ORDER

Plaintiff, a prisoner proceeding pro se, filed a civil rights complaint on May 16, 2024. ECF No. 1. On June 17, 2024, the Court ordered Plaintiff to pay an initial partial filing fee (“IPFF”) of \$31.30 on or before July 17, 2024. ECF No. 9. On July 11, 2024, Plaintiff filed a motion to pay the IPFF from his release account. ECF No. 10.

The Court will grant Plaintiff’s motion to use his release account funds to pay the IPFF. This Court has the authority to order disbursements from a prisoner’s release account for payment of an IPFF. *See, e.g., Doty v. Doyle*, 182 F. Supp. 2d 750, 751 (E.D. Wis. 2002) (noting that “both the Wisconsin Prison Litigation Reform Act...and the federal Prison Litigation Reform Act [(“PLRA”)]...authorize the courts to order that...a prisoner’s release account be made available [to pay an IPFF]”). However, this Court lacks the authority—statutory or otherwise—to order that a prisoner may tap into his release account to pay current (or future) litigation costs. *Cf. Wilson v. Anderson*, No. 14-CV-0798, 2014 WL 3671878, at *3 (E.D. Wis. July 23, 2014) (declining to order that a prisoner’s full filing fee be paid from his

release account, “[g]iven the [DOC’s] rationale for segregating funds into a release account” and the absence of any statutory authority compelling the court to do so).

Permitting a prisoner to invade a release account for litigation costs could harm that prisoner’s likelihood of success post-incarceration, *see* Wis. Admin. Code § DOC 309.466 (stating that disbursements from a prisoner’s release account are authorized “for purposes that will aid the inmate’s reintegration into the community”), especially if the prisoner is particularly litigious. As the Seventh Circuit has instructed, “like any other civil litigant, [a prisoner] must decide which of [his] legal actions is important enough to fund,” *Lindell v. McCallum*, 352 F.3d 1107, 1111 (7th Cir. 2003); thus, if a prisoner concludes that “the limitations on his funds prevent him from prosecuting [a] case with the full vigor he wishes to prosecute it, he is free to choose to dismiss it voluntarily and bring it at a later date.” *Williams v. Berge*, No. 02-CV-10, 2002 WL 32350026, at *8 (W.D. Wis. Apr. 30, 2002).

While the Court would not permit Plaintiff to access his release account for the entirety of his filing fee, or other litigation costs, it will grant Plaintiff permission to use funds from that account solely for the purpose of paying the IPFF.

Plaintiff must pay the \$31.30 IPFF on or before **August 2, 2024**; the failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this case, without prejudice, for Plaintiff’s failure to prosecute.

Accordingly,

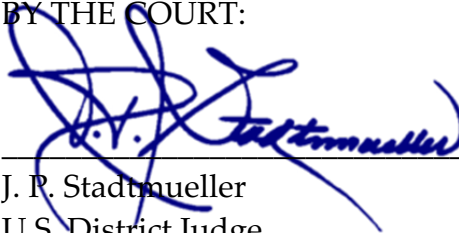
IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff’s motion to pay the IPFF from his release account, ECF No. 10, be and the same is hereby **GRANTED**; Plaintiff may use his release account funds only to pay the \$31.30 IPFF in this case;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff must pay the \$31.30 IPFF on or before **August 2, 2024**; the failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this case, without prejudice, for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this Order be sent to the officer in charge of the agency where Plaintiff is confined.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 12th day of July, 2024.

BY THE COURT:



J. P. Stadtmueller
U.S. District Judge